The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5205 第五千二百零五號 同治甲戌年六月初十日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 23RD JULY, 1874. 禮拜四 英七月二十三號 香港 [PRICE $2¼ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 22, TANAIS, French str., 1,150, Reynier, Yokohama 15th July, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

July 22, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 864, E. Burrie, Foochow 19th July, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 21st, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

July 22, LATHLEY RICH, Amer. ship, 1,327, Mitchell, Cardiff 21st March, Coals.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

July 22, MERIDIAN, Siam. bark, 297, Petersen, Bangkok July 1st, Ballast.—HOTAI.

July 22, GUSTAV ADOLPH, German bark, 272, Ohlmann, Foochow 19th July, General.—TURNER & Co.

Departures.

July 22, CAROLINE HUTCHINGS, for Takao.
July 22, VESTA, for Tientsin.
July 22, WARRIOR, for Manila.
July 22, MARMION, for San Francisco.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JULY 22ND.
Hailoong, str., for Swatow, &c.
Yottung, str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—Messrs. Mullholland and Hayne, 2 Europeans and 80 Chinese deck.

Per *Tanais*, str., from Yokohama:—For Hongkong.—Messrs. John Panel and Hall. For Saigon.—M. D'Arfenille.

TO DEPART.

Per *Hailoong*, str., for Swatow, &c.—4 Cabin and 100 Chinese.

Per *Yottung*, str., for Swatow:—80 Chinese.

Reports.

The American ship *Lathley Rich* reports left Cardiff on 21st March; since leaving Anjer had light winds and calms throughout.

The French steamship *Tanais* reports left Yokohama on 15th July, and had good weather and E.S.E., S. and S.W. winds on the 20th, with mist throughout.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 19th July, Amoy on the 20th, and Swatow on the 21st. In Foochow, Russian gun-boat *Tchern Caci*, steamships *Cheops*, *Egeria*, *Montgomeryshire*, and *Yesso*. The steamship *Nanzing* left Foochow bound to Shanghai when the str. *Douglas* left. Passed a steamer bound North, at 8.30 p.m., and a Chinese gun-boat (dismasted), bound Foochow; wreck of the steamer *Canton* fallen off Min Reef into deep water. In Amoy, U.S.S. *Monocacy* and str. *Leonor*. In Swatow, the steamships *Taku*, *Killarney*, and *Orissa*. Passed the steamer *Kwangtung*, bound North, off Tong-mi-Point at 11 p.m. on the 21st. Had first part fresh S. and S.W. winds and fine weather; middle part light winds and hazy weather; latter part light variable winds with occasional showers.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

(From Hedge & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report.)

Pagoda Anchorage, 16th July.

July 10th, str. Kwangtung from Hongkong, str. Menelaus from Shanghai; 11th, Ascalon from Shanghai, Anna Bella from Amoy, Batavia from Hongkong; 12th, May from Hongkong, Janet Stewart from Hongkong; 15th, str. Douglas from Hongkong, str. Nanzing from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

July 12th, Fyen for Melbourne; 14th, str. Kwangtung for Hongkong, str. Menelaus for London; 15th, str. Orion for London.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Aracan	London	March 3
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March 19
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Dans	Cuxhaven	April 5
Taitsing	London	April 6
Comet	Cardiff	April 7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Morning Light	Penarth	April 16
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Melbrek	London	April 26
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May 10
W. G. Platten	Cardiff	May 12
Falcon	London	May 28
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 29
Caranjah	Hamburg	May 30
Eugenio	Cardiff	June 2
Hopewell	London	June 4
Glengyle (s)	London	June 10

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods, &c.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 feet over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 66 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour, and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 13th June, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND......1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.

DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.

AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARVALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.

BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.

AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.

AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

[illegible]

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the monthly minimum balances.

On Fixed Deposits
For 3 months 2½% per annum.
" 6 " 3% "
" 12 " 4% "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.

876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CALA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office......3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK......$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

FRED. F. LOW, } *Managers.*
IGN. STEINHART, }

1y 1387]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned and his father took a passage from Shanghai by the steamer *Ningpo*, bound for this port. After the embarkation, while on the passage, the Undersigned's father departed this life. Through the kindness of Captain BAYNES, the corpse was conveyed to this port. To record this act of the Captain's benevolence this notice is given.

LEE HOI SAN.

5d 1131 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET.
(Furnished if required.)

A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.

tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.

Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

tf 526 Hongkong, 8th April, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.

Apply to
C. F. ALVES.

tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET.
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.

tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

THE Airy and Commodious BUNGALOW, situated in S. Francisco on Praya in Macao, below the New Hospital, and commanding a whole view of the Harbour; with STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, and GARDEN attached. Rent moderate.

Apply to
No. 18, TRAVESSA DE S. DOMINGO IN MACAO,
or
No. 16, LYNDHURST TERRACE IN HONGKONG.

14d 1107]

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central.

Apply to
THOS. G. GLOVER.

1m 991 Hongkong, 25th June, 1874.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" " [illegible] laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.

No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.

No. 48, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms moderate. Apply to

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES in West Terrace, Caine Road. Apply to

J. PAIVA COSTA.

1m 1082 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."

Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.

tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.

tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.

Apply to
G. FALCONER.

tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London:—

	W.A.	F.P.A.
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¼	2
" all other Steamers	3¼	2¼
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¼	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2¼
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1¼
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers	2¼	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.

tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 23rd July, 1874, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road:—

Casks BEER, in Quarts,
Cases SHERRY,
Cases VERMOUTH,
Cases GIN,
Cases LIQUEURS, in Quarts, Pints, and Half-pints,
Foolscap PAPER,
Yellow Printing PAPER,
Blotting PAPER,
Prussian BLUE,
Coloured ALPACCA, Coloured FLANNEL SHIRTINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
An Invoice of FANCY GLASS TOILET SETS.

Also,
45 Kegs IRON NAILS, from 1½ to 2½ in.

And
(For account of the concerned,)
JPSL in heart, $712½, One Bale 7 lbs. White SHIRTINGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1145 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,

TO-MORROW,

the 24th July, 1874, at Noon,—

Invoices of J. GOSNELL & Co.'s and E. RIMMEL's PERFUMERY, comprising:—Fashionable SCENT in Handsomely Cut Glass Bottles, FLORIDA and LAVENDER WATER, Glycerine and Honey TABLETS, VIOLET and Nursery POWDER.

SUNDRIES.—MORTON'S OILMEN'S STORES, PETITS POIS, Kerosine LAMPS, White and Coloured DRILL, HANDKERCHIEFS, Copying PRESSES, &c., &c.

Also,
5 Bolts No. 1 Merchant Navy CANVAS.
14 " " 2
41 " " 3
60 " " 4
44 " " 5
6 " " 1 Baxter's
2 " " 2
8 " " 3
17 Cases MUSKETS and RIFLES.

And
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
(For account of the concerned,)
Ex "*Glenlyon.*"
H
L C in X, 3 Cases Condensed MILK, all more or less damaged.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

1146 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 27th July, 1874, at Noon, at No. 17, Wyndham Street,—

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, Green Rep covered CHAIRS, Easy CHAIRS and SOFAS, Pier GLASS, Kerosine CHANDELIERS and LAMPS, Centre CARPETS, Hearth RUGS, Marble-top TABLES, SIDEBOARD, GLASS WARE, [illegible] Teakwood BEDSTEADS, [illegible] Toilet TABLE, Marble-top WASHSTAND, CHEST of DRAWERS, VELVET TABLE COVER, Window CURTAINS, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1140 Hongkong, 21st July, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. COWLEY, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Nullah Side West, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 29th day of July, 1874, at Noon,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS,
&c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

1147 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, ENGRAVINGS, PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 1st day of August, 1874, at the Residence of the late F. BARRADAS, Esq., No. 4, Old Bailey Street, at 2 P.M.,—

The whole of his Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Red Damask-covered Spring CHAIRS, SOFAS, Arm and Easy CHAIRS, Side and Round Marble-top TABLES, Large PIER GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, Japanese Bronze ORNAMENTS, American CHANDELIERS, RUGS, CURTAINS, PIANO and STOOL, Card TABLES, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, Teakwood BEDSTEAD with Spring MATTRESS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, Toilet TABLE, WASHSTAND and SERVICES, Cheval and Toilet GLASSES, Rattan CHAIRS and SOFAS, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. GUEDES, Jr.,
Auctioneer.

1149 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M.'s Naval Storekeeper, to Sell by Public Auction, at the Naval Yard, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th September, 1874, at Noon,—

H. M.'s Gunboat

"OPOSSUM,"

286 Tons, 80 Horse-power (nominal), in Hongkong Harbour, with Engines and Boilers, Masts and Yards, Anchor, and Cables, Sails, and Stores, &c., as she stands.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Naval Storekeeper.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

The Vessel to be at the purchaser's risk with all faults and errors of description, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

1122 Hongkong, 17th July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned, hitherto conducted in Bombay, Hongkong, and Shanghai, under the name of D. C. TATA, will, from the 1st proximo, be carried on under the firm or style of TATA AND COMPANY.

Mr. DORABJEE BURJORJEE TATA, of Shanghai, will continue to act as Manager at that port as heretofore, and he is authorised to sign the firm of TATA AND COMPANY.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA,
NATHOORAM JORAVURMULL,
SORABJEE COWASJEE TATA,
DADABHOY COWASJEE TATA.

1m 1016 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GENUINO A. DA SILVA in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

JOAQM. PERES DA SILVA & Co.

5d 1133 Macao, 20th July, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China and Japan,
tf 715] May 7th, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.

Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.

RUSSELL & Co.

3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, from this date.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

1m 1052 Macao, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. GUSTAV NISSLE is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

REHBE & Co.

1m 1108 Saigon, 7th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.

tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668] 1st May, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO

PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.

GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " " Soluble [illegible].

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano.* The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry Powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGARCANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases the crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK), LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.

tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y. 925 June 15

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's New Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 11th August next, for the purpose of authorizing certain Alterations to Clause 1, paragraph 104 of the Articles of Association.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, as above, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 25th August next, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of the 11th idem.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

25d 1125 Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

RENTS and Accounts collected with punctuality and despatch,

AND

Distraint Warrants for Rent issued and executed.

Security if required.

HENRIQUE J. RODRIGUES,
33, Bridges Street.

14d 1115 Hongkong, 16th July, 1874.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as QUONGLOONG, will be shortly offered for Sale in one Lot, or in Lots of from 3 to 7 *mow* each. If divided, the Buildings will be sold separately as old material.

At the same time will be offered as a separate Lot, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the BORNEO COMPANY.

The date of Auction will be hereafter notified, when full particulars will be given.

By order of the Trustees of
LINDSAY & Co.'s ESTATE,
JOHN ASHTON.

tf 657 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1874.

COALS taken on STORAGE at Wanchai. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 933 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed [illegible] [3m 702

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.

Incorporated with Sheanwood and Co.

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, &
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street*,
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,

by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [768

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of $10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	⅛ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month,	¼	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾	do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.
Agents for Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Intimations.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAKAO.

THE Steamship

"HAI-LOONG,"

Capt. Abbott, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

2d 1143 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1874.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on MONDAY, August 3rd proximo, at 3.30 P.M., at the Rooms of the Chamber, CITY HALL:

"For the purpose of taking action respecting a telegram received from the Bombay Chamber upon the subject of the acceleration of the Eastern Mails, and the revised contract to be renewed in connection therewith;"

Also,

"To consider a Memorial to the Home Government relating to the Blockade of the Port by Customs Cruizers."

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.

12d 1150 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

TO BE DISPOSED OF.

A SNUG, Clean, Comfortable, Small PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the Sign of the "BRITISH INN," situate in Queen's Road Central, at a distance from any other Public House, and suitable for a respectable Married Couple, Widow Lady, or a Young Man of respectability. The only reason for disposing of the above is, that Mr. CARR, the present Proprietor, being unwell, is unable to attend to the business. Rent reasonable. Terms moderate.

For particulars, apply on the premises.

tf 1151 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

	Inches.		Feet.	Inches.
BOILER TUBES	3½	by	14	6
	2½	"	15	
	2	"	16	
	3	"	16	

GILMAN & Co.

tf 1144 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Gentleman who borrowed from the late Superintendent the copy of the Hongkong Ordinances belonging to the Gaol, is requested to return the same to the Gaol Office.

7d 1137 Hongkong, 21st July, 1874.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16% per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TUESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF LONDON intend ERECTING an ICE MANUFACTORY in this Colony in the course of working at an early date; Guarantee to deliver best and clear crystal ICE at reduced prices.

Further particulars will appear in due course.

1m 1121 Hongkong, 17th July, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Macao No 2*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.

tf 1041 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.

tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against the Undersigned, or against the late firm of PAUL EHLERS & Co., of Hongkong and Canton, must submit the same with full proofs to Messrs. ELLIS & CROSSFIELD, Solicitors, 16, Mark Lane, London, E.C. previous to the 24th December, 1874, or their Claims will not be admitted.

PAUL EHLERS,
by his Attorney
J. P. LEMBKE.

1m 1085 Hongkong, 10th July, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.

Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *PRIAM* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 19th July, 1874.

Goods undelivered after 25th July, 1874, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

6d 1134 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex "Pei-ho," 14th June, 1874.
BR...... 1 bag Rice.
Ex "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
Comdre. Parish...... 5 casks Merchandise.
BAK. Nos. 108/109...... 31 cases Beer.
FD. 1/35...... 2 " Merchandise.
GM in diamond, 45/46...... 1 case "
" 150/151...... 2 " "
" 0...... 1 case
Hongkong...... 20 cases Colour.
JP in double triangle, 33/34...... } 2 " Merchandise.
J. G. Glover...... 1 case "

Hongkong, 8th July, 1874.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (*Designed expressly for this Work*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow	" QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ,
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	*Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 23RD, 1874.

ALL experience proves that divided responsibility leads to conflicting authority, that indeed this consequence is unavoidable, and hence the force of the authoritative axiom [illegible] is an abundance of work for each one of the social departments under the Government of this Colony, and it is of the highest importance that they should all work efficiently and harmoniously together, not only for the advantage of those who dwell here for a longer or a shorter period, but considered also from a political and moral point of view, in the influence which the orderly administration of British law in this little island may eventually have upon the Chinese who dwell amongst us, and upon the Empire at large. There is nothing which so sorely puzzles the better class of our Chinese citizens, and nothing which the bad class so readily turns to its own advantage as the divided responsibility which is occasionally noticed in the Government of Hongkong. All old residents are aware that the Chinese are perfect adepts at avoiding responsibility themselves, and also at "playing off" one master against another, and a large proportion of the business misunderstandings which occur between foreigners owe their origin to native influence.

We have been led into these remarks by perusing the naive and simple statement of Police Inspector O'BRIEN before Mr. RUSSELL at the Magistracy on the 17th instant. It appeared in evidence that a number of people persisted, in violation of repeated orders and warnings to the contrary, in keeping pigs in houses quite unfit for the purpose. The Magistrate offered the Inspector a warrant wherewith he might seize the pigs. The Inspector respectfully informed His Worship that the people, so soon as he approached, let the porkers run; that the pigs showed a playful, almost sportive indifference to the paper, and that, whilst with the aid of a few coolies he could perform his duties, he had no means of obtaining them, and did not know to whom of his several masters to apply for aid, as he was answerable not only to the Chief Superintendent of Police, but also to the Colonial-Surgeon, the Registrar-General, and the Surveyor-General. Mr. RUSSELL at once perceived the difficulty and promised to represent it in the proper quarter. Tastes may differ upon the subject of pork diet, especially at this season of the year, but the fact remains that pigs form the staple meat of the natives, as bullocks and sheep do with us. We cannot therefore rightly or wisely inhibit their breed and growth. The pig, like all animals, requires proper accommodation, and wanting it, is exceptionally disgusting and offensive; whilst with proper roomy clean premises the pig may be as clean and innocuous as the horse or cow.

We have an Inspector of Buildings, and it would seem that, as no definition of the term is given, his inspection includes all buildings, and considering the importance of the subject, this one of pigs should not be deemed beneath his province. Formerly the permission to erect matsheds and temporary structures was vested with the Registrar-General, but under the recent Ordinance this was re-vested in the Surveyor-General, who is doubtless the most suitable officer to take cognizance of such matters; but even now permits from one department have to be *visé'd* by another. This brings unnecessary labour upon the officers, and in cases such as that under notice in which discipline has to be enforced, affords the Chinese the advantage of delay, and gives them time to invent and arrange excuses and defences, in which they are most ingenious; moreover, there is an element of uncertainty imported into the administration of the law, which is most injurious in its influence on the native mind.

There is at the present time a great deal of petty insubordination manifested in the Colony, and the Chinese appear determined to have their own way as long and as fully as they can. It may be that there are causes for some discontent and dissatisfaction on their part, and we may be thankful at the manifest improvement and the great diminution of serious crime amongst us, and that it is only this trifling insubordination which we have to notice. We are well assured of the desire on the part of the Government to remove or abate the more serious disabilities under which we all at present labour, and trust that at the same time all semblance of divided responsibility and its consequence, disputed authority, may disappear.

We hear that a telegram was received yesterday, stating that the steamer *Glencorn* had put into Aden disabled.

After all the talk about a new hospital, we observe that the old Government Civil Hospital is being again renovated by a few pots of paint and whitewash.

We learn that the pirates who made the attack at Aberdeen on Monday night came from the hills and not from the sea, and the place attacked was the small village a mile away from Aberdeen known as "Little Hongkong." About twenty men made the attack, none of whom were recognised.

The *Japan Gazette* states that the Rev. Ernest J. Eitel's very interesting book-series of lectures on Buddhism, which was published in Hongkong, has been translated by a Japanese into his own tongue, and is meeting with a good sale. It seems a pity perhaps that the "right of translation could not have been reserved."

The Colony may certainly be congratulated upon the activity which the Surveyor-General is showing in repairing the streets. He is searching out our shortcomings and mending our ways. Jervois-street—one of the most important thoroughfares in the native portion of the town—being that in which the large piece-goods dealers all reside—has been long in a most dilapidated condition, and we are glad to notice that the road is being thoroughly repaired. There seems, however, to be an oversight as far as can be judged by the work as it at present stands. The road is raised about a foot above the level of the footway, and in the event of heavy rain the water must of necessity run into the shops as it cannot get to the gutter. A centre gutter in the footway would obviate the difficulty. We are told that the Chinese intend sending in a petition on the subject, but as the defect is obvious, this will probably be unnecessary.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary meeting of shareholders of this Company was held at the Hotel, yesterday afternoon. There were present: Messrs. Andre (chairman), Belilios, H. Cohen, W. R. Landstein, S. E. Burrows, H. Smith, Vaucher, J. B. Smith, G. Sharp, Rozario, and E. Baker (secretary).

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said that as the report had been in the hands of the shareholders for some days he did not think it was necessary for him to read it, and the different items it contained spoke for themselves. He was glad to say that the Company was progressing favourably. The new lease extended for four years more, and if no unforeseen circumstance occurred, they should be able to continue the same dividend as at present, at the same time reducing the loan account. The new building adjacent to the hotel was now completed, and formed a valuable addition to the property; all the furniture had been re-painted, and the directors had carefully examined it and [illegible] the adoption of the report. Before he moved [illegible] glad to answer any questions relating to it.

No one offering a remark,

The CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report (a copy of which are have already published) and balance sheet, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Mr. BELILIOS proposed, and Mr. VAUCHER seconded the confirmation of Messrs. S. E. Burrows and W. R. Landstein, as directors, which was agreed to.

Mr. J. B. SMITH proposed the re-election of Messrs. Belilios and Chater as directors.

Mr. H. SMITH seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. G. SHARP proposed, and Mr. LANDSTEIN seconded the election of Messrs. Erdmann and Cohen as auditors, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said there was one other matter he wished to refer to, and that was in regard to the fire insurance on the building. The directors, of course, always took good care that the premises and furniture were fully insured. At the same time they deemed it advisable to alter the amount sometimes, either by increasing it or decreasing it. He should like to have a motion passed at this meeting, leaving it to the directors alone to fix the amount.

Mr. J. B. SMITH proposed that it be left to the discretion of the directors to fix the amount of fire insurance.

Mr. COHEN seconded, and it was agreed to.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the chairman on the motion of Mr. J. B. Smith, the meeting terminated.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

22nd July.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

P. C. Bond, No. 4, charged a Chinese named Lum-a-yan with attempting to drown himself.

Complainant said he was passing near the P. M. S. S. Co.'s wharf, when he heard a noise in the water. It was dark at the time. He went to the scene and found a man in the water, his hands only being above it. He saw the man was sinking, and he immediately jumped over after him just as he was, with his boots and clothes on and brought him up. Just then Mr. Stuart was passing, and he assisted to drag them both out. He tried all his means to resuscitate him, with no good result, and as Mr. Stuart thought the man past recovery, he hurried off with him to the hospital, where he was brought round to consciousness. The constable said that this was the third man he had saved from a watery grave, and in this instance he had spoiled his watch.

Mr. May recommended him to lay the facts of the case before Superintendent Deane, in reference to the replacing of his watch, and the defendant was sent to one month's hard labour, he admitting that he tried to commit suicide as, in consequence of the constant pain in his bones, death was preferable to life.

GROSS CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Chan-tuk-kwai and three others were charged by P. C. 84 with carrying 380 live ducks suspended by the feet from bamboos.

The constable said that when the ducks were released from the strings not one of them could stand on their legs.

Defendants, after saying they were farmers and brought their ducks from Kam-moon (Sun-on district) for sale here, and were strangers to Hongkong, were fined 50 cents each.

A WATCHMAN TO GAMBLERS.

Chinese constable No. 286 charged a man named Chan-a-pooh with acting as watchman to gamblers in Centre-street, having called out that he was coming to a crowd of gamblers.

Defendant denied the charge and called a witness named Chun-a-moon, who corroborated his statement, and said they were both simply cooling themselves.

His Worship said he would not treat the defendant as a regular watchman, but as he did in this instance call out, he would punish him for obstructing the police, and fine him $2.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.

A man named Cheung-kwai-chung was charged by Lum-yik-hing, of the Kwong-wing-fong trading hong on suspicion of stealing from his box $45 in notes.

Complainant said the defendant was a companion to the accountant, and had been staying in the house since the 17th instant. At 3 p.m. on the 21st he took $50 out of his box to pay away, and defendant was near and saw him. No other person was near, and defendant, himself and the hong servant only were allowed up stairs. The accountant had no occasion to go up as his duties were on the floor below. The defendant only knew what money he had in his box. On his return at 5 p.m. he found his box had been opened and the $45 taken out. The lock was broken. He found defendant had been out some time, and did not return till late, when he accused him of the robbery. He then coloured up, and as suspicion rested on him on all points, he was given into custody.

The case was remanded to the 24th instant.

LARCENY.

A man named Li-a-ho was sent to 21 days' hard labour for stealing from a stonecutter at Wanchi, named Li-wa-sin, an iron chisel.

CUTTING STONE.

C. Thompson, at the Mahomedan Cemetery, charged a man, with his gang, not in custody, with cutting stone near Wong-nei-cheong for building purposes, without permission from the Surveyor-General.

Defendant said he was employed by Chung-a-yee, a government contractor, who had permission from the Surveyor to cut enough stone for a retaining wall at East Point. He admitted the wall was finished several days ago, but said he only went to the temporary quarry to remove the overplus of stones out of the rain channel.

Complainant said the defendant, with a gang, came that morning and were about to carry away the dressed stones, which were not only faced, but were ready for building purposes.

The case was remanded to the 24th instant for the appearance of Chung-a-yee, the contractor, who thought it only prudent to send his son to state he knew nothing of the matter.

LARCENY IN A HOUSE.

Soy-mein-hing, a compradore at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s, appeared to claim a bundle of silk clothes, found in possession of a man on the 14th instant. After describing how the man entered the house of his wife and family, the defendant was sent to four months' hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd July.

IN CHANCERY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE (SIR JOHN SMALE) AND MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

KRESSER AND OTHERS v. JARDINE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, was for plaintiffs; and the Attorney-General (Mr. Bramston) instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton, was for defendants.

Mr. Hayllar said this was a case in which one gentleman rendered another valuable service, and their statements differed on a very important matter. The recollection of Mr. John Dent, who conducted the negociations on behalf of the firm of Messrs. John Dent & Co., was very distinct in one way, and that of Mr. James Whittall (for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) was very distinct in another. Plaintiff now sought to obtain from the Court a declaration of how the matter actually stood. The intention of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was to give assistance at a critical time, but it was not their intention to incur loss. The only question was whether such legal steps were taken at that time as did protect them from losses. Messrs. Dent & Co. were a very large firm in China, and had traded there for half a century or more. Towards the end of 1867, their position became extremely critical, and at that time it appeared from Mr. Dent's own evidence, which had been taken before the Commissioner at Shanghai, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. came forward and offered them assistance to tide them over. Between £90,000 and £100,000 were advanced, and the security was to be, according to Mr. Whittall, all the property of the firm (with the exception of that in Hongkong and the steamer *Yesso*) including the particular subject of this suit, but according to Mr. Dent's recollection this particular property was not included. The learned counsel then went on to explain that the property in question was the shares and dividends in the Canton Insurance Office, of which Dent & Co. were general managers, and shares in the Triton Insurance Company, for which they were general agents, the head office being at Calcutta. Dent & Co. were holders of certain shares in both these companies. The learned counsel read Mr. Dent's evidence, and it stated that the shares in the Canton office were not transferred as security to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. He said that if Mr. [illegible] accurate than Mr. Dent's, then the question was decided at once. But if, on the other hand, there should be a balance of doubt upon the matter, then it seemed to him it must resolve itself into one of mutual credit, as though these shares had never been assigned at all. The question really was whether as between these parties who were really joint partners there was such a credit or such a dealing between them at the time as must necessarily have terminated in a debt.

The Chief-Justice asked if Mr. Dent was to be called.

Mr. Hayllar said there would be some difficulty in getting him to attend.

The Chief-Justice thought it would be necessary to have him in Court, but after some conversation it was agreed that the case should proceed.

The Attorney-General then submitted that defendants had a right to obtain the money entirely apart from any agreements between the members of the firms. He called

Hon. J. Whittall, who said:—In 1867 I was head of the firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was managing partner in Hongkong. I was well acquainted with the firm of Dent & Co., and I, on behalf of my firm, offered to give them assistance. I made the offer verbally first to Mr. Dent alone, and then to Mr. Chumley and Mr. Dent. The arrangements were definitely made on the first interview, when I asked Mr. Dent what the real position of his firm was. Referring to the accounts, I find the arrangements must have been before September, 1866. I asked him the position of his firm, and he told me the firm was in difficulties at the time, but that it hoped to get all right ultimately. I then told him I would help; but I said it must be distinctly understood that I incurred no possibility of loss. He said there would no such possibility, and that he would give as security all their assets except the Hongkong property, and the steamer *Yesso*, which were already held as security by others. A few days after I met Mr. Dent and Mr. Chumley. At that interview Mr. Dent said he would make over two steamers and their dock property at Shanghai, which he thought would be enough to cover all my advances. I said I dare say that would cover everything. He then mentioned two invoices of shipment of teas, and I said they might result in loss. He said he considered that any loss on the invoices would be covered by the security he was going to place in my possession. It was then distinctly understood that they were to place all their property as security except the Hongkong property and the *Yesso*. I said to Mr. Dent distinctly that we were to be freed from all responsibility, and he accepted those terms. In the course of time I made large advances (account put in). Shortly after the advances were made, we negotiated for the sale of the vessels and the Shanghai property. They were bought by the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, for a total of Taels 550,000. We were asked to keep as much of this amount as would recoup us for our loan, and pay the balance over to them. It was impossible to ascertain what was due to us, because the invoices of the teas were unsettled. I said there were other securities, and the shares and dividends of the Canton and Triton Insurance Companies to come in. He made no objection to this. The invoices did not realise the amount we advanced. We sold a steamer to the Steam Company at cost price, and they offered me Taels 50,000 if I would throw out the dock property, but I insisted, for the benefit of the estate, that they should take all or none. I went home in September, 1867. I had an interview with Mr. Dent in London about 1869.

By Mr. Hayllar: Mr. Chumley was not present when the shares were discussed.

By the Attorney-General: The insurance shares were kept in reserve to meet any possible loss on the teas.

By Mr. Justice Snowden: There was a loss of $25,000 on the teas.

The Attorney-General then urged that, by the evidence there was an agreement, and that defendants were entitled by common law, apart from the mutual credit clause, to set off one debt against the other.

Mr. Hayllar and the Attorney-General having again addressed the Court,

Mr. Justice Snowden said the Court would take time to consider the case.

Benevolence is allied to few vices; selfishness to few virtues.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Government Civil Hospital before James Russell, Esq., Coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. G. R. Emory, A. E. Vaucher and F. Boyes, on the body of a Chinese fireman and engine driver named Yip-a-tong, who was employed at Aberdeen docks, at the engine used for pumping out the water, and who, in oiling the machinery, had his left arm taken into a cog wheel and crushed, at 9.30 p.m. on the 21st instant. From the evidence taken it appeared that the poor fellow was alone at the time of the accident, and although his arm was completely crushed, he rushed to an adjoining room and told a man, and then went back again, when he became insensible. The Doctor of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Japan* attended to him and stopped the flow of blood, and the police took deceased into Hongkong, where Dr. Wharry received him in a dying condition. After every attention had been bestowed, the man died about 10 o'clock the next morning. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. "CANTON."

(*Foochow Herald.*)

This unfortunate occurrence was recorded in the local news of our last number, and, though a sad event for the underwriters concerned, must have rejoiced the hearts of many not-over-sanguine tea and silk shippers, who have more faith in the bottom of the sea as a good market for their well-insured produce than they have in the great port of London as an outlet for it. Foreign merchants, however, are not the only class of people through whom the proverb that it's an ill wind which blows nobody any good has been illustrated. Native fishermen and owners of anything in the shape of a boat near the mouth of the river have taken care to secure their share of the good fortune, and have a grand time of it on the Min Reef during the past eight days.

On Thursday and Friday of last week, at low water, when it was not blowing too hard, the scene was intensely exciting, the number of Chinamen engaged in plundering being estimated at from seven to ten thousand. There were two hundred and forty-five bales of silk stowed in the fore hold, fifty-two of which were saved by the late steamer's second officer, twenty-eight being put on board the foreign pilot boat *No Name*, and twenty-four in one of the Chinese outside pilot boats. After the above had been saved it became dangerous for foreigners to remain by the wreck, one of the pilots having been knocked down by the fishermen and driven away, together with the two officers accompanying him. The only weapon of defence they had appears to have been a breech loading fowling piece and a few cartridges loaded with number five shot, borrowed from the master of the *Woosung*, with which one Chinaman was killed, and others wounded. Another foreigner was also present with a large cargo boat, but could save only about a hundred packages of tea and some curios, being perfectly helpless for want of protection. As they sailed away, the natives made a rush for the rest of the silk, and fought for each bale as it was thrown over the side, many boats capsizing in the scramble and pitching their occupants into the water to struggle for their lives. In the absence of one of our own men-of-war, the Chinese were politely asked if they would send out one of the Arsenal Gunboats, of which two were at the Anchorage, to protect the wreck, and the Authorities promised to despatch aid of some sort, but all they appear to have done seems to have been to send out one of their Gunboats on Sunday morning to take a foreigner from the Anchorage to inspect the wreck and to return again in the evening. By this means, however, at least a couple of hundred native boats were driven off for the time being, only shewing how easily lacs of dollars worth of property might have been saved from the grasp of the heathen Chinese.

The wreck, with what little cargo might be found on board, was sold at auction on the thirteenth instant by Messrs. Hedge & Co., and, after somewhat monotonous bidding from one dollar upwards, the Chinese being the principal competitors, was knocked down to an enterprising foreigner at nineteen hundred and forty nine dollars over the first offer. The fifty-two bales of silk will be sent to Shanghai for sale, the market here for them being evidently considered bare of judges of the staple; they are said to be only slightly damaged. The salvage of tea to Insurance offices amount to only about five hundred packages altogether, quite enough, however, to attract a large attendance at the auction yesterday, and to bring in a good round sum for the [illegible].

The hot weather favored the drying of the stains, and this, together with the enticing marks on many of the packages, doubtless contributed largely towards the good result of the sale, the prices realised, we are told, being quite equal to latest home quotations. For the benefit of our readers interested in tea who did not attend the auction, we may repeat one or two of the most attractive styles of marking; to say—extra strong, rich, pungent and fine true pekoe saryune congou *tea*; choice selected early spring first crop congou packed from the crack chop Sie-Hung, new season's; extra choice early spring leaf scented Orange Pekoe; and the like. We have heard of monkey picked parcels, Emperor's garden grown teas, and so on, but these *early spring* chops we must admit are to us a new feature in the trade. The curios also sold well, a pair of bronze storks, six feet high, worth in Japan about a hundred dollars, bringing at the auction two hundred and thirty-five.

Steps are being taken to recover if possible some of the cargo plundered from the wreck by the Natives, and, through the vigilance of our energetic English Consul, about thirty chests of tea were seized in the city yesterday.

We understand that the crew of the late *Canton* have indignantly contradicted the report we alluded to last week about their being afraid to fetch their captain from the wreck. We can only say that it was the captain's own statement, but we should perhaps have added at the time that he more than once ordered the men away from the steamer, not wishing anyone but himself to remain in danger.

The funnel was blown over the side while the Captain was on board alone, so it can easily be imagined that the general position of matters, with the gale increasing as night came on, was one of very considerable danger. The unfortunate pilot who was in charge when the *Canton* struck has been suspended for one year.

The telegraph line between this place and Pagoda Anchorage was opened, without ceremony, on the 15th instant, and is now in full working order. As a description of the line may not be uninteresting to our readers, we propose to furnish them with a few details of the work. The line is about eight English miles in length, and runs for more than two miles on the right bank of the river. On this side of Lim Poo the river is crossed by a cable ¾ of a mile in length, and the line from thence stretches along the left bank down to the Arsenal, through which it passes, and terminates at Messrs. John Forster & Co.'s Dock. The entire line has been constructed in 12 days, at an expense of about $4,000. It is worked on the Morse system and is capable of transmitting fifteen words per minute, with an experienced operator at each end.

We understand that the Taotai, accompanied by several other Mandarins, visited the office at this end yesterday and remained for nearly two hours while the Company's Agent—Mr. Henningsen—explained the working &c. &c. They appeared to be not only astonished but pleased, and enquired very particularly about telegraphic matters generally. A message transmitted to another Mandarin at the Pagoda Station was answered in the short space of five minutes, much to the astonishment and satisfaction of the Taotai. His Excellency accepted, with many thanks, a present of an electric bell from the Company's Agent, and Mr. Henningsen further volunteered to fix the same in his Excellency's Yamun.

We think the Company may be fairly congratulated upon having overcome many difficulties and trust that the enterprise may prove remunerative to its promoters.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Third Annual Report of the Foochow Medical Missionary Hospital. "The undertaking appears to be gaining ground, and we need hardly say that it has our entire sympathy and support. Judging from the fact that more than 2,000 patients were treated during the year ending 30th ultimo, at an expense of less than $1,000, we should pronounce this form of missionary enterprise to be the most successful in its results. The only objectionable feature in the system of Administration appears to be the enforced attendance of patients at prayers and religious exercises. We should much prefer seeing such attendance made optional. The report concludes with a tender of thanks to the foreign community for their generous support during the year, and says, "Our thanks are especially due to Drs. Beaumont and Stewart, who have aided in many of the most important operations. To the Hon. M. M. De Lano for kindly bringing the work of the hospital to the notice of the Chinese officials and securing $300 for them in its aid." It is only fair to add that to Dr. Osgood's unassuming and indefatigable exertions the undertaking owes much of its success.

JAPAN.

The *Gazette* states that the Japanese Government has appealed to the Circuit Court of California, against the recent decision of Mr. Vice-Consul Mitchell, in the United States Consular Court here, *in re* its action against the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., to recover $10,250, damages for alleged breach of contract.

The following telegram has been received, in explanation of the interruption to telegraph communication beyond Kobe.

HIROSHIMA, 12th July, 1874.

A typhoon, on evening of 9th and 10th, has stopped line. Poles washed away near Kaga, and road impassable. In some places two to five feet of water; great destruction to crops; post stopped; men in some cases had to save their lives swimming. Expect to have repairs completed to day or to-morrow.

The *Japan Mail* announces that the ruffians who attempted to assassinate the Udaijin in January last have by this time paid, with their lives for their crime, adding that it is well that it is so. "If men are to resort to assassination, or to threats of it, in order to prevent the rulers of a country from following out the course on which they have determined, after the fullest deliberation, as the course best for the country, or to force them into some course of which their judgment disapproves, all government, or the possibility of it, is at an end. We trust the apprehension and execution of these men will give a sound lesson to the undisciplined spirit which is one of the worst signs of the condition of the country, and we congratulate the Government on its success in bringing them to justice."

With reference to the document headed "Draft of provisional convention relative to the travel of foreigners in the interior of Japan, presented by the Minister of Italy to the Government of the Tenno," published in the Diplomatic Correspondence in the American Blue book on p. 520 of our issue of the 27th ultimo, the above paper has been requested to state, on the highest authority, that the draft in question was not presented by the Minister of Italy to the Government of the Tenno, as stated in the heading, but was prepared, and presented to the Italian Minister, by the then Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs as a suggestion for the basis of a convention on the subject.

Yokohama was visited on the 10th by a rain storm of almost unparalleled violence, lasting from about 9.30 until nearly midnight when it began to clear. At half-past-eleven o'clock the barometer stood at 29.32 having fallen two-tenths of an inch in the course of the storm. The S. S. *Estepona*, which had already commenced her voyage, was compelled to return to the port, which she again left at a later hour.

A very serious accident, resulting from a heavy land-slip, occurred last evening at Nakadori, Ishikawa, one of the suburbs of the native town. An enormous mass of earth, sapped by the unusual volume of water which had fallen, was dislodged at about eleven o'clock last night, and was precipitated below. Some twenty-eight Japanese houses have been crushed, burying in their ruins a number of their late inhabitants. But few bodies have been recovered up to the hour of going to press. The police report states that eight persons are in all missing.

Mr. E. W. Clark of the Kaisei Gakko has had the distinguished honour of presenting before the Emperor at the Palace those beautiful views of many countries which he lately exhibited at the Naval College for the benefit of the pupils, and not long ago, as will be well in the memory of our readers, at the Gaiety Theatre. The stereopticon, by means of which the pictures are thrown on the screen, was illuminated by the magnesium light, and the effect was perfect. The Imperial party was very numerous, consisting of at least as many ladies as gentlemen, and there was no attempt to conceal the gratification they experienced. The room prepared for the occasion was that ordinarily used for receptions. The Imperial Marine Band was in attendance.

THE FORMOSAN EXPEDITION.

The *Japan Mail* adheres to its views on the above subject, and writes on the 11th instant as follows:—

"There is a ponderous dignity, half mock, half real, about the movements of China in respect of this Formosan affair, which makes it extremely difficult to predict, with any approach to certainty, what will be the upshot of it. But if the despatches we have published are authentic—and there is no question of this,—if the movements of troops and ships, and the angry expressions of officials and people at what they pronounce to be an insulting aggression upon Chinese territory, mean anything, and no serious consequences ensue, we can only say that there may be countries in certain latitudes and longitudes where two and two do not make four. We have seen no discussions of late in the China papers as to the right and wrong of the whole affair, though since their almost unanimous decision in favour of Japan, numerous despatches have been published calculated to modify, if not entirely reverse it. The faculty of pronouncing judgments which are never recalled or regretted, upon the consideration of a single fact in a case involving many series of facts, is a happy and enviable one. But there certainly is no fount of secular inspiration at which they can be obtained—at least so far as we are aware—and we cannot be surprised therefore to find that most of them possess about as much equilibrium as an inverted cone. There has been some special pleading here in favour of the expedition, and the slings of a sword belt which were to have carried the modern Excalibur seem to be devoted to the lighter but no less hostile quill. Yet it is impossible to imagine anything less calculated to carry conviction than the arguments which have been employed either here or in China in support of the Japanese position. Some people are deceived by the dilatory action of China, and imagine that because she does not spring upon the invaders, she means to do nothing. To us it seems quite otherwise. She certainly has more than half the right on her side and our opinion of the utterly miserable—miserable because so inexpressibly tricky and mean—diplomacy with which the matter was approached during the late Embassy at Peking, has been expressed very unequivocally more than once. But if a hundred facts, all leading to the same conclusion, are worth anything, she will certainly resent this intrusion and avenge the violation of her territory. As for indemnity, or the payment to the Japanese of their expenses, the very idea of such a thing is absurd. Irony is the Chinaman's intellectual *forte*, and it is more than possible he will display some of it on the subject of such a demand, should it be made. We wish we could see an end of this ill-advised affair. Japan's real work lies within her own boundaries. She has to consolidate her Government, reform her financial system and her administrative machinery, get the idea of discipline and obedience to constituted authority into the heads of her privileged classes, educate her people, develop her natural and industrial resources, break the power of these wretched close commercial corporations which suck all the life-blood out of her trade, enrich officials, and impoverish that which their only claim to existence is to benefit. It will be time to talk about colonization when there is a surplus population; and about armed expeditions when legitimate demands for outrages have been legitimately preferred, when there is a good balance in the Treasury which represents the surplus of revenue over expenditure, and not gold borrowed from foreigners, and when motives of expediency have less to do with such expeditions than with that which now threatens to bring serious trouble upon the Empire.

A MODEST REQUEST.—The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay have addressed a letter to Convocation, in which, after explaining the need of clergy for India, they remark: "Give us men also. . . . And lend to us as well as give. Lend to us, in that season of the year when the climate of India is as temperate as that of Europe, men of matured minds and ripened knowledge. Lend us men like the Bishops of Peterborough and Derry, and Canon Liddon, who may travel throughout India and visit the chief centres of population and thought. Such men will find audiences of Indians to whom English speech is familiar and and by their sanctified oratory will exercise an influence upon the whole continent of Asia, which words cannot describe or figures estimate." The Bishops proceed to request money also.

TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR OF JAPAN.

It is not easy to imagine anything better calculated to test the reality of the progress the Japanese are making, or the sincerity of their professions in regard to that progress, than their treatment of the question of foreign travel in the interior which has hung fire so long, and is the vexed question of the moment. The difference between an Asiatic and European view of the question is the difference between one set of people who sit huddling over a *habachi* in fear and trembling at all kinds of imaginary evils, and a quorum of intelligent men who take a vigorous, manly view of human life and human affairs, who have a good knowledge of, and a fair belief in, human nature, who meet emergencies as they arise, pursue their daily work with patience and courage, and are not frightened to death when their children have growing pains in their legs. It is positively lamentable to see how the question drags. One would imagine that all the advantages which ought to spring from its solution are on the side of the foreigner. To our mind it is very much the other way. If it were only the increase of reputation Japan would gain, and her admission as a grown-up member into the family of nations, it would alone be worth her making a bold bid for it. When young men put on the *toga virilis* they are laughed at if they fall below the occasion. On the other side of the world individuals or nations grow in consideration, as well, be it remembered, as in vigour and resources, who show a manly and generous spirit, who do not make mountains of molehills, and who meet life and its troubles with cheerfulness and boldness, instead of crying and declaiming that they are oppressed and despoiled. A wise administrator in Japan at this moment should not talk about difficulties and equivalents in connection with this question. He should seek to remove every bar which may possibly exist in the mind of the people against the gradual opening of the country, and regard it not as a thing to be dreaded, but as one to be welcomed and embraced as soon as possible. That it will bring an occasional difficulty is not to be doubted, and that, like the working of a new engine, there will be at first a little creaking and a hot bearing here and there, is probable enough. But, are men never to mount horses because they may fall; never to go into the water until they can swim; never to handle a gun because boys have burnt their fingers with fireworks? This is not the way to make vigorous and manly men. The Japanese are anxious to be considered an enlightened and progressive nation. But if they demand the courtesies expected by and extended to men, they must not fly to the nursery and bolt the door directly they hear a knock or ring. At this rate things will never advance.

And now, let us look a little more seriously into the question. There are two special dangers to Japan arising from her present policy on this subject; the first, that it will produce a gradual disposition to look upon those errors which she is constantly making, and which, in consideration of the desire she once strongly exhibited to march in the path of the European nations, have been easily overlooked, as errors entailing unpleasant consequences and demanding reparation; the second, that she will alienate friendships and sympathies of which one of these days she may stand sorely in need. Now, for our own part, we should be sorry to see either of those results, for both are highly to be deprecated, on many grounds and on both sides.

There is already looming in the distance a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, which may by and by cover the heavens and be the prelude to a storm. There are many foreigners in the interior of this country who have no connection whatever with the Government, and who are there for the private ends of those who have obtained passes for them under various pretences or by various influences. The tendency of this will be to concentrate business in the hands of those who pursue it by these methods, and to suck the life-blood out of nine out of ten of the houses at the ports. Trade is bad as it is. By and by it will be worse still, if the present tendency to force it into cliques is not stopped. The Japanese may rely on it that the Powers on the other side of the world will not permit this. Those Powers neither justly can, nor should, offer any opposition to the employment by the Government of foreigners in the interior to develope the resources of the country or to instruct and enlighten the people. But they will not permit privileges to be obtained for individuals by all kinds of indirect and back-stairs influence, leading to the formation of coteries composed partly of merchant and official, while the same privileges are [illegible]. We warn the mercantile body in Japan that its very existence largely depends upon a satisfactory solution of this question. Either one or the other of two things: Either shut up the country and face the contempt with which the act would be regarded by the whole world; or open it under proper conditions granted freely to all who comply with them. The middle course pursued at present is ruin to trade, and ruin to nine-tenths of the traders, partial, objectionable and indefensible. And when we say ruin to trade, we mean ruin to the development of this country, the prostration of its industries and the certain retrogression of its people. Without this trade and these industries the country cannot get on. It is pledged in a thousand different ways to expenses which demand an enlightened and liberal course of commercial legislation to provide the means of meeting them. Any collapse of the movement begun six years ago in this country, even the failure to maintain it at its present level, would move the scorn of the whole of Asia, confound the hopes of one-half of Europe, and confirm the fears of the other half. The Japanese are gravely in error if they imagine that the progress they have hitherto made will count for much unless the determination and vigour with which it was commenced can be maintained to continue it. But it cannot be so maintained if there is no innate inherent power in the nation, growing with its growth and expanding under its difficulties as well as its successes, casting away unsound processes and replacing with new and strong ones, becoming year by year more able and more fitted to bear the increasing weight of its burdens and to grapple with the growing complexities of its condition. No man is fitted to be a legislator in this or any other country who cannot refuse the request which is pressed on him personally, or forego the advantage which he may derive from turning his power to his own pecuniary advantage, in favour of the thousands who cannot so press their requests, or who should participate in those advantages which he and his friends would monopolize. It is time we began to see sound steps taken for some other reason than external pressure, and advances made which give evidence of an originating disposition and power growing up from inside. The world is generous and patient enough to make any allowances for errors which may be the inevitable concomitants of attempts at progress, provided those attempts evince a teachable disposition, honest endeavour, a just spirit and a modest bearing. With the people of this country a strong sympathy exists abroad. But its Government is rapidly alienating all such sympathy, at least from itself.—*Japan Mail.*

SOME OLD SHIPS AT GREENWICH.

There is just now in process of arrangement at the Naval College, Greenwich, a collection of models which illustrate the history of the building of the British Navy from its origin to the present day. It was commenced by Sir Robert Seppings, who was Surveyor of the Navy from 1813 to 1832. Up to 1864 the collection found retired quarters in Somerset House. In that year it was removed to South Kensington, and a portion of the models subsequently went to Paris to be shown in the Exposition Universelle. The collection begins at the beginning of the English naval history by presenting a model of the "Harry Grace à Dieu," better known in school history books as "the Great Harry." This is the ship of which that gallant sailor, Admiral Sir Edward Howard, wrote to Henry VIII., saying, "Sir, your good ship is the flower, I trow, of all ships that ever sailed. Sir, she is the noblest ship of sail," "this great ship, at this hour that I know in Christendom." The enthusiastic Admiral did not live to see the object of his admiration afloat, for he was killed in April, 1513, whilst cutting out the French galleys at Brest, and "the flower of all ships" was not launched till June, 1514, having, as Mr. M'Hardy has ascertained by a careful search amongst papers in the Public Record Office, been laid down in August or September, 1512. Close by this interesting memento of the precursor of the "paper fleet" of to-day is a model of that "dummy ship," the Devastation, which, to the inexperienced eye, is certainly not as imposing as the Great Harry, with its many decks, its prodigious stern, all adorned with cunningly-carved figures, almost enough of themselves to to frighten off a frigate.

WHEN TO USE ALCOHOL.

The attention of our readers has no doubt been directed to the very suggestive and practical papers, "On some Points in the Dietetic Treatment of Disease," that have just appeared from the pen of Professor Parkes. Dr. Parkes's observations, so far as they go, afford important information regarding the influence of alcohol on appetite and digestion, and the conclusion drawn from the results of his systematic study on a limited scale are stated with admirable impartiality and judgment. These results corroborate those derived from the experience of others, who have not, however, made the subject one of special and systematised observation. Dr. Parkes limits the amount of absolute alcohol to be consumed in a day for the particular purpose of increasing appetite to one fluid ounce, and thinks half an ounce is often enough. He very properly points out that alcohol should only be consumed with the meals, and in a state of dilution, and he makes a few suggestions as to the form in which the alcohol may be best administered so as to meet the requirements of certain classes of cases. The record of Dr. Carpenter's experience is interesting in more than one respect; it corresponds very closely with facts which must have occasionally come within the knowledge of most of us. We possess very little in the way of precise information, however, as to the effect of alcohol on the appetite and digestion where these are perverted or enervated by disease. A strong, healthy young man requires no alcoholic stimulants under ordinary circumstances, and nothing could have been more deleterious in its effects than the issue of a ration of raw rum, for instance, to young soldiers serving in a tropical climate; but we see no reason for departing from what we have already said—that the issue of spirits under certain circumstances has a beneficial effect in many ways, and that there are occasions when there is nothing like alcohol for imparting a temporary vigour in order to sustain exertion, or for rousing the flagging powers of vascular and nervous systems. While we are quite in accord with Professor Parkes in his strictures on the indiscriminate and frequent recourse to alcoholic stimulants in the present day, we may hail his scientific testimony as substantially supporting the correctness of the moderate views we have quite recently put forward on this subject.—*The Lancet.*

THE INELEGANCE OF MODERN ORATORY.

(*Globe.*)

There used to be a little book devoted to the ambition of schoolboys, which accepted the modest title of "The Enfield Speaker." In this little manual the youth who desired to become an orator could find a full account of the means whereby he might attain to glory. It contained, if we remember rightly, besides a copious letterpress enjoining the culture of the highest models of oratorical style, a series of illustrations presenting the different attitudes suited to every varying phase of emotion. The hand was to be held in one position for suavity, in another for denunciation, in another for scorn or sarcasm. There were fit and proper poses of the two hands for argument, for illustration, and for conclusive and authoritative statement, and the book contained, in addition, the fullest instructions upon the general subject of deportment, upon holding the body with elegance whilst speaking, and impressing those who listened with some sense of the speaker's dignity and culture. The little book was ludicrous enough in its quaint, precise rules for beauty and effect, but it possessed a certain significance which we may aptly enough recall now; for amongst the merits of the great age in which we live it would not be possible to claim the quality of grace for our orators. The Prime Minister, who has always endeavoured to preserve an element of art in every pursuit into which he has entered, has several times let fall some sarcasm upon the uncouth oratory frequently to be found in the House of Commons, and it needs no great amount of discernment to discover the same shortcoming in other directions where oratory is affected—at the Bar, in the church, and amid those social gatherings where excellent private virtues are suddenly forced, with ludicrous effect, into an effort after the simple expression of simple thoughts.

This gracelessness about modern speech certainly does not depend upon any falling off in the substance of what is said. The arguments used now by public men, whether in Parliament or elsewhere, are probably more closely logical, and of more weight in every intrinsic quality, than at any previous period. The number of what Mr. Carlyle might term "inarticulate giants" has, perhaps, increased, but inasmuch as these noble characters, notwithstanding that they are "inarticulate," will insist upon attempting to speak, the general influence of the philosopher's invitation to silence has not been altogether for good. If the world could be persuaded to make up its mind that nothing more need be said upon the various topics that arise, the "gift of silence," with its golden excellence, would no doubt be of the highest service, but until that happy ideal is more within reach, it would be better perhaps that men should learn to do well and gracefully what they have to do.

And without quoting again the case of parliamentary oratory, which, perhaps scarcely serves as a fair example, seeing for what qualifications members of Parliament are too frequently chosen, it is enough to consider the present condition of the English Bar in this important respect. Here at least there is no ground for the excuses that may be offered for members of the Legislature. Advocates are not like parliamentary candidates, chosen because they are rich or because they own the largest manufactory in their native town. They are selected presumably because they understand their business, and for the very qualities and gifts in which they are too often found to be deficient. If any one takes the trouble to spend an afternoon in Westminster Hall, or in a circuit town during the assizes, he may discover a number of very eccentric specimens of uncouth oratory, but the examples of a graceful style will be found surprisingly few. In the matter of pronunciation alone he will have to listen to much that is absolutely astonishing, considering that barristers are supposed to be a cultivated class. There are Queen's counsel in large practice who habitually make short work with consonants, whether at the beginning or the end of their words, and to whom a well-constructed sentence comes but seldom in the unceasing flow of speech. But it is in regard to gesture and fitness of bearing that the defects of public speaking at the present time are most apparent. There are but very few barristers who seem to have given any heed to the artistic requirements of their craft, and with the greater number a speech is a mere volley of words poured forth with an awkwardness and uncouthness of expression which is often unconsciously ludicrous to behold. It has been made a sort of merit in recent times that oratory should be accompanied with as little gesture as possible. Our best speakers are for the most part without movement of any kind. The accepted style is a perfect quietude and reticence of expression; and perhaps from this cause, when a speaker involuntarily resorts to gesture, it is generally of the most grotesque kind. It is a common thing to see gentlemen wearing a silk gown, doubled over the desk in front of them in the desire of emphasis, or with one foot upon the cushion behind in their more persuasive moods, or still more ludicrously thrusting their wings suddenly on to the brows, with the intention of giving point to a witty or sarcastic observation. Now the rules laid down by manuals such as we have mentioned may have been artificial, but at least they never inculcated these grotesque efforts at expression. Nor is it only with members of the legal profession that the want of a proper study of the art of gesture produces grotesque effects. We have seen a very popular preacher, with much eloquence and even elegance in the use of language, swaying to and fro in the pulpit as though his sermon were delivered from a rocking chair, and it is quite a common occurrence to witness a divine taking refuge in the bell of his garment as a means of employing hands that otherwise would have no occupation.

It would certainly be better that these defects in the delivery of what is generally good sense and good argument should be removed. Forcible and elegant gesture does not often come naturally; in most cases it requires as much study as the art of rowing or riding. Whether from the effects of an artificial civilization, or because few persons are in themselves quite natural it is certain that the gestures men adopt without study are generally of the most uncouth and ungainly kind. And if this is so there can be no shame in learning to do better, for the accomplishment once acquired would help to the result for which all speech of a public kind is undertaken.

Knowledge will become folly if good sense do not take care of it.

LAUGHTER AS A MEDICINE.

A short time since, the *Sanitarian* reports, two individuals were lying in one room, very sick, one with brain-fever, and the other with an aggravated attack of mumps. They were so low that watchers were needed every night, and it was thought doubtful if the one sick of fever could recover. A gentleman was engaged to watch over-night, his duty being to waken the nurse whenever it became necessary to administer medicine. In the course of the night, both watcher and nurse fell asleep. The man with the mumps lay watching the clock, and saw that it was time to give the fever-patient his potion. He was unable to speak aloud, or to move any portion of his body except his arms, but, seizing a pillow, he managed to strike the watcher in the face with it. Thus suddenly awakened, the watcher sprang from his seat, falling to the floor, and awakened both the nurse and the fever-patient. The incident struck the sick men as very ludicrous, and they laughed heartily at it for some fifteen or twenty minutes. When the doctor came in the morning he found his patients vastly improved, and said he never knew so sudden a turn for the better. Now both are up and well. Who says laughter is not the best of medicines? says the *London Medical Record*. And this reminds the writer of another case. A gentleman was suffering from an ulceration in the throat, which at length became so swollen that his life was despaired of. His household came to his bedside to bid him farewell. Each individual shook hands with the dying man, and then went away weeping. Last of all came a pet ape, and, shaking the man's hand, went away also with its hands over its eyes. It was so ludicrous a sight that the patient was forced to laugh, and laughed so heartily that the ulcer [? abscess] broke, and his life was saved.

QUIET PEOPLE.

(Liberal Review.)

Quiet people seldom get full justice done them, except by their immediate friends. It is your noisy, rackety folk who secure most of the world's spontaneous acclamation. The man who talks common-places at the top of his voice, who is in the habit of perpetrating preposterous jokes and laughing consumedly at the same, and who makes a point of thrusting himself into conversations whether he understands the drift of the same or not, runs a much better chance of being dubbed a clever fellow than does the individual who rarely speaks unless he is thoroughly *au fait* with his subject, and who is addicted to advancing his opinion in a hesitating, timid fashion. Even when boisterous people have been found to be shallow impostors and to partake largely of the drum, which looks big and is so extremely hollow, many persons still feel a sort of admiration for them, and they receive more credit than as their due. Their boldness which, in many instances, amounts to positive impudence, secures the half-admiration of those who feel, and rightly, that it is useless their attempting the same kind of thing, and who are frequently completely eclipsed when brought into contact with a forward being of the kind under notice. These are led to feel, moreover, that they compare unfavourably with him in another, and in the eyes of a sensitive being, a more important aspect. He is addicted to indulging in extravagant protestations of friendship at a moment's notice; after an acquaintance extending over half an hour he will slap your back with considerable force—indeed, with more force than is pleasant, looking at the matter from a physical point of view—and ram his arm through yours with an amount of energy which should speak volumes for the warmth and sincerity of his feelings towards you, and finally walk off with you with an air of easy proprietorship which ought to be very flattering to your vanity—*i.e.*, if you are at all liable to glory in the fact that it is competent for you, more than for the majority of your fellows, to make a very favourable impression in a short space of time. Quiet people, on the other hand, are slow in manifesting warmth of feeling, and you will not often find them slapping comparative strangers on the back, or linking arms with people of whom they have not a thorough knowledge. Occasionally, of course, you may do so, for the contagion of example is so great that these passive beings are sometimes led to imitate the ways of their more dashing brethren. But, in the event of their doing so, they invariably only succeed in bringing down humiliation upon themselves. There is a hesitancy about what they do which plainly indicates the effort they are making, and they demonstrate in many ways that they are half-ashamed of what they are attempting. When they talk loudly there is a quaver and a hardness in their voices, showing that they are departing from their ordinary rule of life. While attempting any extravagant manifestations of good feeling it is customary for their faces to assume a sheepish expression, and the evidence of their uncomfortableness is completed by a series of blushes. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that those who know most about human nature, and are the greatest adepts at studying character, have justly a decided partiality for many quiet people, feeling that genius is apt to be shy, and that sincerity is often diffident, while, on the other hand, an excess of clatter often only hides innate weakness or serves as a cloak for ulterior designs or mean motives. Certain it is that the man who gushes upon slight provocation is invariably but a broken reed to rely on when one has to battle with the fierce waves of adversity; while the retiring individual often proves a tower of strength, and shows himself possessed of depths of character of which no one has hitherto been disposed to give him credit.

Why is it that these retiring people, whom we have taken the liberty of comparing with mice, are so fond of being left to themselves, as they most undoubtedly are? How is it when they enter a room filled with people, to most of whom they are comparative strangers, they have a weakness for getting into some obscure corner and of screening themselves from general observation by a book or a collection of prints or photographs, the probability being that the books, prints, or photographs interest them but little? It seems likely that all this is owing not so much to want of capacity, or natural shyness or timidity—though it may in some cases be largely due to this—as to their inability to adapt themselves to a promiscuous assemblage, an inability which they, probably, feel and lament over. Addison was a bashful man when in company, but there is no reason for supposing that his shyness arose from a sense of his inferiority to the majority of people whom he was called upon to meet. Indeed, there is no doubt that in richness of idea and power of expression few who came near him were anything like his equals, much less his superiors. Yet the fact remains that he was undoubtedly shy. His case in illustrative of the fact that timid men are not necessarily noodles, as some superficial observers seems inclined to imagine. Probably, if the truth were known, many of the quiet people under notice feel the most profound contempt for the majority of those who contribute to the noisy gabble which passes current in drawing-rooms and at dinner-parties. More probably still, at the same time they are aware that they are unable to satisfactorily contribute a large share thereto. Somehow or other the few sentences they do hazard giving utterance to do not seem to fit in with the flow of talk, and their only effect appears to be an unpleasant one, which recoils on the heads of the speakers. This simply arises from the fact that they cannot adapt themselves to all circumstances, the result being that they are only able to talk satisfactorily and well with those who thoroughly understand them, and whom they thoroughly understand. They may sometimes be above the generality of folk, they may occasionally be below, but it is not so much a question of highness or lowness as it is of adaptibility. In witness thereof, may be incited the fact that a host of mediocrities are in the habit of talking at almost all times with singular ease, albeit the greater portion of what they utter is conventional nonsense. Still, nonsense is better than nothing, and the order of beings under notice would do well to be less severe in their condemnation of it. They may rest assured that they would appear to more advantage when engaging in the most vapid of dialogues than they do when retiring in corners and building castles in the air, or thinking contemptuously of the intellectual weakness evidenced by those whom they are regarding. A little attention to the matter would soon enable a man to cease to attract notice on account of quietness without causing him to become boisterous.

To Lord is to place our happiness in the happiness of another.

The other day a New York policeman, in making out a charge against an arrested party, wrote: "The prisoner set upon me disorderly, and called me an ass, and a precious ruffian, and an idiot—all of which I certify to be true."

SUICIDE IN ARMIES.

(Spectator.)

Some curious statistical returns have been prepared as to the relative prevalence of the practice of suicide in the different European armies. Suicide appears to be three times as prevalent in our Army as in the male population of the same age engaged in ordinary occupations. In the Belgian Army, again, it is one-fourth part more common than in our own; and in the French Army one-third part more common; in the Prussian Army it is not quite twice as common as in our own, and in the Austro-Hungarian Army more than twice as common. The prevalence of suicide even among our troops while serving in India is not quite up to the Belgian level. These figures mean, we suppose, first, that our Army, in which there is no conscription, suffers less in this way than armies where the service is enforced; next, that our troops have the kind of physique least liable to oppressive melancholy; and lastly, perhaps, that the military responsibilities thrown upon them are less wearing than in other armies. The excess of suicide in the Prussian Army is explicable enough, considering the extremely large proportion of conscripts to population, and the severity of the duties imposed. In the Austro-Hungarian Army the still greater excess of suicide is probably due partly to ethnological causes. Slavs are more disposed to suicide than Indo-European races. They have something of the Oriental indifference to life, together with something of the Western impatience of grievances.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH ON BETTING.

(Pall Mall Gazette, June 4th.)

By a somewhat singular coincidence, while hundreds if not thousands of bets were being made on Epsom Downs yesterday, the Court of Queen's Bench was occupied in deciding the puzzling question whether a field used ostensibly for the purpose of sport, but to which book-makers resort, with the knowledge and consent of the proprietor, and where bets are made by persons who are admitted ostensibly to witness the sport, comes within the purview of the statute 16 and 17 Vic. c. 119, sec. 1, as a "place opened, kept, or used for the purpose of the owner, occupier, or keeper thereof, or any person using the same, betting with persons resorting thereto; or for the purpose of any money or valuable thing being received by or on behalf of, such owner, &c., as or for the consideration for any assurance, undertaking, promise, or agreement expressed or implied to pay or give thereafter any money or valuable thing on any event or contingency of or relating to any horse-race or other race, fight, game, sport, or exercise." The appellant in the case of Eastwood *v.* Millar was the proprietor of a field of about three acres near Dewsbury, which he used for the purpose of pigeon-shooting, and on an information under this statute charging him with permitting his field to be used for the purposes of betting, he was summoned to appear before the magistrates, and evidence having been given that on the occasion of a pigeon-match two book-makers were present with whom bets were made by certain of bystanders, the appellant was convicted. On behalf of the latter it was contended that the statute could not apply to such a "place" as the field above described, inasmuch as the ostensible use to which it was applied was that of pigeon shooting, and the betting was merely accessory, as it were, to this primary use of the field for the purpose of sport. The counsel for the appellant cited, by way of analogy, the cases of Hurlingham, Lord's Cricket Ground, Newmarket, and Epsom, where probably at the very moment he was addressing their lordships bets were being recorded, as instances of places which, if his contention failed, must be considered to fall equally within the meaning of the statute. But even the exceeding appositeness of this last *argumentum ad hominem* failed to deter the court from upholding the decision of the magistrates, Mr. Justice Lush, saying that they would be quite prepared to deal with the other cases suggested when they arose.

Two rival belles at a dance: "How well you look under the candle light!" exclaimed one. —"And how very charming you are in the dark!" answered the other.

WEAR AWAY THE OBJECTION.—"I don't like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the soles are too thick."—"Is that the only objection?" blandly asked the salesman. —"Yes," was the reply.—"Then, madam, if you take the shoes, I can assure you that that objection will gradually wear away."

A duel has been fought at Brussels between the Echevin of Public Instruction and the brother of a young lady with whom he had eloped. The Echevin was a married man, and the young lady a teacher in a public school; in the duel her brother was wounded, and he has since died. The fact has caused a great sensation.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 22ND, EVENING.

A good demand has existed during the day for Patna, the market opening at $552½, and closing at $555 cash, and $560 for choice numbers. Benares, small sales in the morning at $555 cash, closing firm at $557½ cash, and no sellers; holders demand $560 cash. No change in Malwa, first quality hard drug is wanted at $395 a picul. Total sales since the arrival of the steamer *Teheran* about 200 chests. Stock of Patna is reduced to 650 chests, and 40 chests Benares.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4/1
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/3¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/2¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224¼
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 224¼
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 73
Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share premium, nominal.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share, nominal.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 92 per share, nominal.
Chinese Insurance Company—$195 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$515 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—8 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 86 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JULY 22ND, 1874.
As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 40 bags, at $4.80, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
White Sugar, 190 bags, at $5.85, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.
Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $15.00, by Kin-hing-cheung to travelling trader.
Brown Sugar, 69 bags, at $3.16, by Chun-chong-wing to local trader.
China Root, 100 piculs, at $2.85, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.
Black Pepper, 100 bags, at $13.35, by Fook-yuet-wo to local trader.
Shellfish, 10 cases, at $34.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.
White Wax, 2 pieces, at $70.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 25th inst.
LONDON	Faith	Lloyd	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Golden Spur	Farrell	Whampoa	A. MacG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Whampoa	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Rifleman	Thos. Bishop	Whampoa	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Marmion	Boyd	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Avonmore	W. R. Cordald	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. via YOKOHAMA	Japan (str)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Donnai (str.)	De Butler	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Malwa (str.)	P. S. Tomlin		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 1st prox., at noon.
CALLAO	Macao	Ormaechea	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On or about 10th Aug.
Do.	Fray Bentos	Fulle	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Regalia (str.)	Harrison		Ah Yon	Quick despatch.
Do.	Pearl (str.)		Hongkong	Ah Yon	Today, 23rd inst.
MANILA AND ILOILO	Pepita	Aldecoa	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
MANILA	Rose	Castillo	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Leonor (str.)	Echanique		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Menzaleh (str.)			Messageries Maritimes	On or about 25th inst.
Do.	Bombay (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Pekin (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.
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ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and meant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 15,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 40,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of this work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SECOND ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & HIND beg respectfully to announce that their SALE of SURPLUS SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, *AT REDUCED PRICES*, Will commence on MONDAY, the 13th inst., and be continued during the Month.

As the object of these SALES is to make room for AUTUMN PURCHASES, the NECESSARY REDUCTIONS will be VERY GREAT.

The annexed GOODS are worthy of note:—
Paris TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
COSTUMES, POLONAISES.
MORNING WRAPPERS.
FANCY TIES and BOWS.
MUSLINS and DRESS MATERIALS.
SASHES and RIBBONS.
HOSIERY and Ladies' BOOTS.
Children's PIQUE SUITS.
And, also
A Large Assortment of HUMAN HAIR, &c., &c.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
1095 Hongkong, 13th July, 1874.

BAKER & CO.

HAVE Just received an ASSORTMENT of
GENTLEMEN'S DRAB and BLACK FELT HATS of the Newest Styles.
WHITE STRAW DITTO.
The NEW WINDSOR SCARF.
BLACK TIES.
FANCY COTTON, and LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE.
UMBRELLAS.
&c., &c., &c.

24, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL*, HONGKONG.
tf 986 June 24th, 1874.

EAST POINT IRON STORE.

FOR SALE, ex P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*:—
LOWMOOR PLATE IRON, 4 by 8 by ½
" " 3½ by 8 by ⅜
" " 3 by 8 by 5/16
" " 3 by 7 by 5/16
" " 3 by 8 by ¼
" " 3 by 7 by ¼
" " 3 by 8 by 5/16
" " 3 by 6 by 5/16

L. L. BUSH, *Superintendent.*
tf 1061 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

FOR SALE.

L. TAMPIER & Cie's, BORDEAUX.

CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.
COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.
CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Chalons.
Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.

LANDSTEIN & Co., *Agents.*
tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS, COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS, BELL-HANGERS, AND GAS FITTERS.

Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.

FOR SALE.
PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.
BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.
BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG FITTINGS.
Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.
Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.
Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ships' FIRE ENGINES.
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and relacquered.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.

No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, HONGKONG.
tf 968 22nd June, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the same rate all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAIGON.
THE British Steamer "PEARL" will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 23rd instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to AH YON, *Kwong Hing Shop, 57, Praya.*
tf 1141 Hongkong, 21st July, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. Burnie, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1148 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOMBAY" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st July, 1874. [1135

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "PEKIN" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st July, 1874. [1136

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship "LEONOR," Captain Echanique, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON via SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship "AJAX," will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
1152 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.
THE Company's Steamship "MENZALEH," expected from Shanghai on or about the 22nd inst., will be despatched to YOKOHAMA on or about the 25th July, 1874.
For Freight or Passage, apply to C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
1120 Hongkong, 17th July, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.
THE British Steamer "REGALIA," Captain Harrison, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON, *Kwong Hing Shop, 57, Praya.*
tf 1129 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque "ROSE," Captain Castillo, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDÃO & Co.
tf 1128 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British Ship "AVONMORE," W. R. Corfield, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
1m 1101 Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
THE new A 1 British Clipper Schooner "JESSIE McDONALD," Wm. Sinewright, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
Rate of Freight, £3 7s. 6d. per 50 feet.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1084 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.
THE Spanish Barque "PEPITA," Aldecoa, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1076 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque "RIFLEMAN," Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)
THE Peruvian Ship "FRAY BENTOS," Captain Fulle, having a greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched to the above Port on the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
1060 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

FOR CALLAO (*Direct.*)
THE A 1 Peruvian Ship "MACAO," Captain Ormaechea, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will leave as above on or about the Tenth (10th) August.
For Freight or Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
1003 Hongkong, 29th June, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Barque "MARMION," Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 740 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR LONDON.
(To follow the "Deerhound.")
THE A 1 Clipper Ship "GOLDEN SPUR," Capt. Farrell, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, or DEACON & Co., *Canton.*
tf 916 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 new Clipper Barque "FAITH," Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, or THOMAS & MERCER, *Canton.*
tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "DONNAI," Commandant DE BUTLER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 24th July, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 13th July, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "JAPAN" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 24th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY, *Acting Agent.*
Hongkong, July 13th, 1874.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "MALWA," Captain P. S. TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *via* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 31st July.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st July, 1874.

NOTICE.
STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*
tf 1561 15th September, 1873.

NOW READY.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT, By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper $1.50
Neatly Bound $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 167 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.
IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1857 at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1348 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow.—Per *Yotsai*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 9.30 A.M.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Hai-loong*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 11.30 A.M.
For Saigon.—Per *Pearl*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.
For Manila.—Per *Pepita*, on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET.*"
The French Mail Packet "*DONNAI*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 25th July, at noon, with the Mails—
To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, India, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.
The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 25th instant, after which no Letters can be received.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 24th instant.
Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET.*"
The United States' Mail Packet "*JAPAN*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 25th July, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—
For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States, and the United Kingdom.
The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.
Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.
The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.
Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*JAPAN*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*via San Francisco.*"
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET.*"
The English Contract Packet "*MALWA*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at noon.
Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 31st July.
The Post Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 31st July.
Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.
Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 1st August.
Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 1st August, without late fee.
Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 1st August, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.
The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 1st August.
Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet *via* Brindisi.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded via Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama will be as follows, viz.:—
On sums not exceeding £2 ....18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ...36
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ...54
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 ..72
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.
For each ¼ ounce
The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is ....12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked via Brindisi ....18 "
Per British Packet when marked via Alexandria and Marseilles ....12 "
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination via Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—
For Letters ....24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers ....8 " each.
For Books and Patterns { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / " 2 " 6 " / " 4 " 12 " / every additional 4 " 12 " }
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the rates of postage which must be paid in advance, chargeable on Packets of printed papers or patterns of light weight sent from Hongkong to the United Kingdom by the United States Packets via San Francisco, will be as follows viz.:—
For a packet not exceeding 1 ounce in weight ....2 cents
For a packet above 1 ounce not exceeding 2 ounces 4
For a packet above 2 ounces not exceeding 4 ounces 8
and eight cents for every additional four ounces.
These rates apply to Printed Circulars, Price Lists, Market Reports, and all printed papers other than Newspapers, as well as to Books and Trade Patterns or Samples.
F. W. MITCHELL, *Postmaster General.*
General Post Office, Hongkong, 12th April, 1870.

Extracts.

THE CHARGE OF THE COURT BRIGADE.

Half a yard—half a yard—
Half a yard onward,
Through the first crush-room
Pressed the four hundred.
Forward—the fair brigade!
On to the Throne, they said:
On to the presence room
Crushed the four hundred.

Forward, the fair brigade!
Was there a girl dismayed?
Yes, though the chaperons knew
Some one had blundered.
Theirs not to make complaint,
Theirs not to sink or faint,
Theirs—but words cannot paint
Half the discomfiture
Of the four hundred. —*Punch.*

WE ARE CHILDREN.

Children indeed are we—children that wait
Within a wondrous Dwelling, while on high
Stretch the sad vapours and the voiceless sky;
The House is fair yet all is desolate
Because our Father comes not; clouds of fate
Sadden above us—shivering we espy
The passing rain, the cloud before the gate,
And cry to one another, "He is nigh!"
At early morning, with a shining face,
He left us innocent and lily-crown'd;
And now 'tis late—night cometh on apace—
We hold each other's hands and look around,
Frighted at our own shades! Heaven send us grace!
When He returns, all will be sleeping sound.
ROBERT BUCHANAN.

TO PRESERVE HONEY.

Here is a fact for some of our lady housekeepers. One of the difficulties in regard to the purchase of liquid or syrup honey in quantity is, that it soon candies or crystallizes. This difficulty can be obviated by keeping it in the dark, the change being due to photographic action. The same agent that alters the molecular arrangement of iodide of silver on the excited collodion plate causes the syrup honey to assume a crystallic form. It is to this action of light that scientists attribute the working of bees by night, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows that are sometimes placed in their hives. Is this instinct or reason?

AN INDIAN PILFERING-PARTY.

In the morning a swarm of Indians came into town. They were Utes from New Mexico. One of the young braves was the greatest thief unhung in New Mexico. He has five squaws, and makes them all steal for him. He had on a scarlet blanket over buckskins; a kind of breastplate of beads, mostly white; and a row of silver beads down the parting of his hair, ending on his forehead with a silver crescent. There were several squaws of the party, whose ugly faces we were glad to see, as their presence is a sure sign of peace; and for a few weeks rumours had been flying about of an intended outbreak among the Utes on the other side of the foot-hills. The men and women were dressed very much alike; save that the women's hair was cut straight round just below the ears, and the men wore their long scalp locks with little cases of beads, like a bouquet-holder, surrounding them. Some of their faces were painted with red stripes; and one had red and yellow stripes on the cheeks, yellow being the second mourning for a near relation. When an Indian dies, the nearest of kin paint themselves entirely white, and retire to their lodges for ten years, during which time no one sees them. They then come out and paint themselves red and yellow till the end of the month or moon, when the days of mourning are over. The Ute war-paint, which I happily did not see, is black and white. The Indians were intensely interested in the rail road track—the first they had ever seen; and squatted down, rubbing the metals with their fingers. They hung about all the morning, on the look-out for a little pilfering.—"*South by West," by the Rev. C. Kingsley.*

AN AMERICAN SONG-WRITER.

George P. Morris, who died a few years ago, was born in 1802 at Philadelphia, and became a brigadier-general in the New York Militia—as some say, owing to the influence of the Knickerbocker family to which he belonged. When only nineteen, he started the *New York Mirror*—a periodical to which William Cullen Bryant was a constant contributor, and in which N.P. Willis's "Pencillings by the Way" were originally printed. It is remembered in New York that Morris took a most active part in organising the reception to Charles Dickens on his first visit to America, that he was one of the promoters of the "Boz Ball," and that in the columns of his paper he wrote about the great humourist in the most glowing terms, even defending him from the harsh criticism raised by the publication of the "American Notes." In 1825 Morris produced a five-act drama called "Briar Cliff," which, running forty nights, proved an excellent monetary speculation to its author; and an opera of his, "The Maid of Saxony," performed some time afterwards, was also a success. A number of his prose pieces, under the title of "The Little Frenchman and his Water Lots," was issued in 1836, and his first volume of verse, "The Deserted Bride and other Poems," followed after a lapse of a couple of years. It is in this volume that "Woodman, Spare that Tree," is printed, and amongst the notes is a copy of the letter which accompanied the verses when they were sent to Henry Russell to be set, from which it appears that the famous vocalist had himself requested Morris to write him a song. The letter is also interesting as giving a somewhat prosaic account of the origin of a highly sentimental composition. Morris, it appears, having met a friend bent on taking a "last fond look" on an old tree planted by his grand-father, had accompanied him to the spot, where, sharpening an axe, they found an aged man, who told them he was about to cut the tree down for firewood. Deeply affected, the poet's friend asked what it was worth, and on receiving the prompt answer "Ten dollars," immediately produced that amount, and handed it to the woodman, he promising to let the monarch of the glade stand for ever. The ballad in question is decidedly the best poem in the book. After "The Deserted Bride and other Poems" came "Songs and Ballads," a volume containing many pleasing pieces; and, in 1846 General Morris produced his least meritorious work, "Whip Poor Will," which was admirably illustrated by Weir, to whose drawings, indeed, our poet had evidently "written up." Seven years afterwards Mr. Scribner published a complete collection of his poetical works, which ran through many editions, and has still a large sale in America. It was as a song-writer, and a song-writer only, that General Morris shone. He was not a creative poet—was only, indeed, a second-rate reflective one. Still, he had the knack of setting homely thoughts in neat and simple language, and hence some of his lyrics have become popular wherever the English tongue is spoken. "Woodman, Spare that Tree," was not the only well-known song he wrote. "We were Boys together," "The Season of Love," "Oh, a Merry Life does the Hunter Lead," "Near the Lake where Drooped the Willow," "When I was in my Teens," "Long Time Ago," and many others were also composed by him. Tuckerman, in his "Sketch of American Literature," calls him "*the song-writer of America.*"—*The Mirror.*

AN ARGYLESHIRE TRAGEDY.

Gorrie MacAlester was the son of Alexander MacAlester, of the Loup, Argyleshire, who was one of the Highland chiefs held responsible under the "Black Act" of 1587 for the peaceable behaviour of their clansmen and the "broken men" who lived on their lands. He died before his son was of age, and who became the hero of a tragedy which forms one of the most remarkable cases in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials." Between him and a young lady of property living not far from his own possessions, a mutual attachment sprung up, but their union was prevented by his guardian, who contrived to wed the woman to one of his own sons. Apprehensive, however, of the resentment of his ward, who had now attained his majority, he removed for a time to a distant part of the country. On his return in 1598, he was attacked and slain by the young chief. As the vengeance of the latter was equally directed against the sons of his tutor, they took refuge in the house of Askomull, in Kintyre, belonging to Angus Macdonald of Dunyveg, whilst the Laird of Loup procured the assistance of Sir James Macdonald, the son of Angus, then at variance with his father. With about 300 armed men they surrounded the house of Askomull at midnight, and, on the refusal of those within to surrender, it was immediately set on fire. Although he knew that his father and mother were in the house at the time, Sir James savagely refused to allow the fire to be extinguished, and at length his father, in endeavouring to make his escape was made prisoner, after being severely burnt, and receiving many indignities from the servants of his unnatural son. The other inmates of the house also fell into his hands, and were treated with various degrees of severity, but he does not appear to have caused any of them to be put to death.—*Book of Scottish Anecdotes.*

THE CONQUEROR AT THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

William sought the Saxon King as eagerly as at Valès-Dunes he had sought the rebel viscounts, Renouf and Neel, and similarly in vain. He was intercepted by Harold's brother Gurth, who, casting a javelin at him, killed his horse. The rider fell with it, but, unwounded himself, was on his feet in an instant, and rushing at Gurth, felled him with one blow of his terrible club.

He then summoned a knight of Maine to dismount and give him his horse. The knight disloyally refused to assist his sovereign. The Duke, incensed at his conduct, unseated him by force, and mounting the horse returned to the charge. The second horse was also killed under him by a Saxon, who is described by a writer, supposed to be Guy, Bishop of Amiens, as "filius Helloc" (the son of Hello or Helloc?), and who shared the same fate as Gurth. Count Eustace of Boulogne then offered his horse to the duke, and again he plunged into the thickest of the fight. A blow from a Saxon axe beat in his helmet and nearly unhorsed him; a spear-thrust he parried, and slew the assailant.

These are the particular deeds recorded of him, and we may fairly give him credit for many others, without believing the astounding assertion of the supposed Guy of Amiens, that William killed during that day two thousand Saxons with his own hand!

On the spot where Harold had fallen—his brain pierced though the eye by a chance arrow—where the standards of "the Dragon" and the "Fighting-Man" had been so gallantly defended—under the branches it may be of "the ancient apple-tree" which gave the first name to the battle—a space was cleared of the thickly-heaped dead, the standard of the Normans planted, and the tent of the Conqueror pitched for the night. There, after he had thanked God for giving him the victory, food and wine were brought to him. He was divested of his armour, and his shield and helmet, battered by many blows, were shown to the surrounding soldiers, who with shouts compared him to all the paladins of Charlemagne; and there William, despite the remonstrances of Walter Giffard, feasted and slept amidst the piles of the dead and the groans of the dying.—"*The Conqueror and his Companions," by J. R. Planche.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TROUBADOURS.

The Troubadour looked up to his mistress with deep respect; in her presence he felt timid, and hesitated to speak to her of her feelings. Thus, Guy of Uzes says:

"Into my heart, if love were weak,
But little fear would come:
They feel not who unfaltering speak
The deepest love is dumb.
"Of her to others 'tis my pride
To breathe the willing song;
But love o'erwhelms me by her side,
And checks my trembling tongue."

The Troubadours, it is true, are fond of exaggerating both their woe and their joy, and the depth of their feelings cannot always be measured by the enthusiasm of their language. Yet, besides a great number of poems which were composed only to serve as a tribute to the then reigning fashion of gallantry, we find poems of such earnestness, that we cannot doubt the truth of the sentiments they express—*e.g.*, the fine poem which Pons de Capdueil, after the loss of his mistress, wrote to the memory of "her who never proved false," and in which "he renounced love for ever." And he made good his words. From that time the pleasures of this world had no more attraction for him; he took the cross and went to the Holy Land, where he died as a brave soldier in the service of his Lord and Saviour.

It would be easy to give many more similar quotations. Yet I content myself with citing the words of a poetess, Clara of Anduse: "Neither he who blames my love for you, nor he who forbids me to love you, is able to change my heart. There is no one, however I may hate him, whose friend I should not desire to become if he speaks well of you; but he who speaks badly of you, could in his whole life neither say nor do anything that would be agreeable to me." Such words cannot have been written for the sake of form only; they seem to me to be the most natural, and therefore loveliest, expression of a woman who well knows the depth of her feelings, which nothing in the world is able to change.

Intimately connected with the subject of their songs was another—the beauty of the outward world. Again and again they sing the loveliness of nature, animate and inanimate, and express their joy at the return of that time when, after the trials of a long and ungenial winter, the young world clothes itself again in its fresh and luxuriant attire, when nature, instead of fruit, yields only flowers of radiant beauty, when the fields and the woods resound with the songs of the winged inhabitants of the air, and when the nightingale streams forth her notes of highest joy and pain. Thus, Bernard de Ventadour says: "When I see the grass and the leaves reappear, and the flowers blossom again in the fields—when I hear the nightingale raising her clear and loud voice—I am happy! I rejoice in the nightingale and the flowers, I rejoice in myself, and still more in her I love! On all sides I am surrounded and overcome with joy, but the joy of faithful love passes every other." Here, then, we see again that what appeared to them to deserve praise, and was able to inspire them with the desire of *trobar*, was love, of which the foliage and the flowers, the azure of the heavens, the perfume of the air, and the melodious songs of the birds were only the outward symbols and expressions. Nothing else—not war, morality, or even religion—in their judgment furnished subjects as glorious and as elevating. With them, love not only became the symbol of all life's joy, but grew into a kind of religion; it had its own ritual, its lessons, and hymns; and an accurate knowledge of love's ceremonies, which were reduced like those of chivalry, to a sort of code, became part of the education of a gentleman.

Before the poet was named the knight of the lady, he had to pass through several grades. The first degree was that of *hesitating* on both sides; the second, that of *praying* on the part of the gentleman; the third that of *listening*, on the part of the lady; and the fourth, that of *undisguised gallantry* when he was allowed to take the oath to remain her faithful knight for ever. Thus we see that love came gradually to be surrounded by a variety of restrictions and ceremonies; questions respecting love and its rules were treated with great solemnity at courts of love, where ladies were the judges. In this manner the sentiment of love, in course of time, lost its charm of spontaneity and freedom; it was idealized, until it became the mere shadow of a poetic dream. In consequence of this strict system, fixed and at the same time subtle conventionalities, to which the poet soon had to submit, there was no longer any room left to them for the display of any individuality as regarded passion and character. Their songs might differ in detail, but in the main they all presented the same aspect; they suffered from constant repetition and monotony; so that a comparatively small number of these love-songs would be sufficient to give us a fair idea of all.—"*Essays and Addresses by Professors and Lecturers of Owen's College, Manchester.*"

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ... ⅛ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ... ⅛ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ... ¼ "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ... ¾ "
Above 6 months ... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1848.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 737 Hongkong, 8th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1358 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not; in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1198 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 20th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 22nd July, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per picul	108.00 a 115.00
" 28 a 32	"	112.00 a 118.00
" 38 a 42	"	120.00 a 128.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	1.87½ a 1.90
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.30 a 2.40
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.75 a 3.25
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.20 a 2.35
" 64 a 66	"	2.55 a 2.70
" 68 a 80	"	2.85 a 3.50
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.45 a 2.50
White Brocades	"	2.55 a 3.50
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.60 a 3.55
" 40 "	"	3.85 a 4.00
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 32 in. 7 lbs	"	1.60 a 1.80
" 24 " 36 " 8 lbs	"	2.20 a 2.35
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.75 a 3.80
Dyed Brocade Do.	"	3.75 a 3.90
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.50 a 6.00
Chintz	"	1.60 a 1.85
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.75 a 0.80
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.22 a 0.23
" Gentian, 22	"	0.18 a 0.19
Velveteens, Black	"	0.22 a 0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.78 a 0.79
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.80 a 8.90
" Assorted	"	8.40 a 8.50
" HH Scarlet	"	8.80 a 8.90
" Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.40
Camlets, SSS	"	16.50 a 17.00
" SS	"	18.00 a 18.70
" S	"	19.00 a 19.50
" SSS	"	20.00 a 20.50
Lastings, DD	"	14.00 a 14.50

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	3.90 a 4.10
" Hoop	"	4.50 a 4.85
" Bar	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire	"	8.25 a 9.00
Lead	"	6.85 a 7.10
Steel, English	per tub	4.70 a 4.80
" Swedish	"	4.90 a 5.10
Tin, Malacca	per picul	26.50 a 28.50
Tin Plates	per box	7.80 a 8.00
Sheathing Metal	per picul	23.00 a 23.00
Quicksilver, English	"	187.00 a 190.00
" American	"	188.00 a 190.00
Spelter	"	7.20 a 7.50

PRODUCE.

Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	14.00 a 14.50
" Ningpo	"	15.00 a 15.30
" Tientsin	"	14.00 a 15.50
" Shantung	"	14.00 a 15.50
" Bengal	"	11.00 a 14.50
Alum	"	1.70 a 1.85
Arsenic, Japan white	"	3.00 a 4.10
" Black	"	3.30 a 3.50
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.48 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.40 a 1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Saigon	"	1.70 a 1.72
" Arracan	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.25 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	6.75 a 6.50
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
" English steam	"	15.50 a —
" American Anthracite	"	13.50 a —
" Sydney	"	10.50 a —
Window Glass	per box	3.80 a 3.90
Straits Produce, &c.		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.50 a 6.00
" Banjar	"	4.90 a 5.20
Pepper, White	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Black	"	12.00 a 12.50
Betel Nut	"	4.75 a 4.40
Sandal Wood Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 17.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.70 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a 2.50
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.30 a 1.35
" American per barrel of 200 lbs		3.75 a 3.80
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.23 a 2.30
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a 7.20
" Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a 4.50
" Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	"	13.50 a 14.00
Peas, White	"	1.85 a 2.00
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.25
" Black	"	1.75 a 1.90
" Yellow	"	1.70 a 1.85
Mushrooms	"	39.00 a 40.00
Seaweed, Green	"	1.50 a 1.70
" Cut	"	2.70 a 2.75
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a 12.50
" middle	"	8.25 a 8.50
" Dried, small	"	5.80 a 6.50
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	6.00 a 6.67
Bees Wax, Japan	"	14.00 a 14.50
" Hankow	"	71.00 a 74.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay	Aboitiz	Span. str	260	D. Lapraik & Co.	
Behar	Edmonds	Brit. str	1190	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Donnai	De Butler	Fren. str	1654	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	
Emuy	Arindi	Span. str	222	R. W. Lowndes	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Hailoong	Abbott	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Japan	Freeman	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	*In Dock*
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Ningpo	Rayner	Brit. str	761	Siemssen & Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pawtuxet	E. Smith	Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Macao
Pearl	H. L. Munk	Brit. str	705	Ah Yon	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agent	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agent	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Tannis	Reynler	Fren. str	1190	Messageries Maritimes	
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kinr	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agent	*Laid up*
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
Yot-tung	Cullen	Brit. str	332	Kwok Acheong	Swatow

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Aarhus	Hentendorff	Dan. bk	256	John Burd & Co	
Aldebaran	P. E. W. Munck	Ger. bk	300	Siemssen & Co	
Avonmore	R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimboke	Shanghai
Civiale	H. H. Brock	Ger. bk	390	Bourjau & Co	
Cceran	Hernsheim	Ger. sch	120	Captain	
Columbo	Heser	Brit. bk	334	Aug. Heard & Co	
Dronning Louise	Bondo	Dan. bg	268	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Emigrante	L. Castaguino	Peru. sh	946	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emile Marie	J. Lobaye	Fren. bk	255	F. Degenier	
Fabius	C. F. Stolze	Siam. sh	635	Kim-tye-lung	
Ferdinand	Lorenzan	Ger. bk	416	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Frank M. Thayer	H. A. Starrett	Amr. sh	1220	Messageries Maritimes	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Remedios & Co	Callao
Goliah	Andersen	Siam. bk	547	Chinese	
Highlander	Willcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Aug. Heard & Co	
Inveraray	Semple	Brit. bk	985	Chinese	Tientsin
Juan F. Pearson	Le Bouef	Brit. bk	526	Order	
Kim-yung-tye		Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Lathley Rich	Mitchell	Amr. sh	1327	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Lesmona	Ulrich	Ger. bk	405	Bourjau & Co	
Macao	Ormaebea	Peru. sh	1076	Carlowitz & Co	Callao
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Menschikoff	Bannister	Amr. bk	229	Carlowitz & Co	
Morning Star	Edlefsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
New Republic	N. E. Reynolds	Brit. bk	580	Russell & Co	
Palma	C. Binge	Ger. bk	299	Bourjau & Co	
Papita	Aldecoa	Span. bk	269	Remedios & Co	Manila
Providencia	J. Ysauriela	Peru. sh	660	Order	
Rosa	Castillio	Span. bk		Brandao & Co	Manila
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Peru. sh	1476	Order	
Star of China	Blaker	Brit. sh	799	Messageries Maritimes	
Shooting Star	Wm. Tait	Siam. sh	618	Chinese	
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	Singapore
Water Lily	J. Heddle	Brit. bk	879	Chinese	New York

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Charger	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Courier	F. H. Bartlett	Brit. bk	320	Messageries Maritimes	London
Faith	D. Lloyd	Brit. bk	431	A. MacG. Heaton	Tientsin
Fidelio	D. C. Bohsen	Ger. bk	317	Siemssen & Co	
Flensborg	Koedt	Dan. bk	365	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Golden Spur	S. H. Farrall	Brit. sh	656	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Jessie McDonald	Sinewright	Brit. sch	275	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Rifleman	Bishop	Brit. sh	505	Russell & Co	New York

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Oboy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chinkiang	James Hogg	Brit. str	728	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Kasagatan	J. Inouye	Japanese	cor.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shun-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	James Stewar	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

In port on 23rd June, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Callao	A. Vidaurazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Santa Sancha	M. Nunis, Jun	Port. bk	311	A. A. de Mello & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 21st July, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Anna	Linddahl	Swd. sch	245	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Albert Victor	McLauchlan	Brit. bk	384	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain
Carl Ludwig	Callsen	Ger. bk	234	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
Frohlich	Holm	Ger. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Gustav	Johnson	Ger. bk	237	Dircks & Kruger	Uncertain
James Wilson	Stewart	Brit. bk	326	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain
Jane	Le Bas	Brit. bk	360	Bradley & Co	Uncertain
Ocean	Hoyer	Ger. bk	489	Dircks & Kruger	Taku
Sally	Long	Brit. bk	296	E. Vincent & Co	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port on 20th July, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
August Reimers	Reimers	Ger. sch	202	H. A. Petersen & Co	Tientsin
Emma	Grau	Ger. bk	334	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Soo Tek Seng	Luhmann	Siam. sch	300	Brown & Co	
Trelevan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	191	Tait & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 16th July, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Annie Mabel	Fenting	Brit. bk	271	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia
Anna Belle	Stephen	Brit. bk	338	Order	
Ascalon	Bain	Brit. sh	938	Adamson, Bell & Co	London
Batavia	Hertzer	Ger. bk	351	Order	Hongkong
Esperance	Guilloux	Fren. bk	272	Russell & Co	Australia
Janet Stewart	Murdoch	Brit. bg	299	Olyphant & Co	Hongkong
Lass of Gawler	Dixon	Brit. bg	223	Adamson, Bell & Co	Brisbane
May	Plumley	Brit. sch	237	Olyphant & Co	Hongkong
Rachel	Firth	Brit. bk	239	Adamson, Bell & Co	Australia

SHANGHAI.

In port on 11th July, 1874.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adele	Lapham	Amr. sch	387	Frazar & Co	
Arief	Molsen	Brit. bk	387	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Condor	Bruhn	Ger. bg	239	Bourjau & Co	London
Dartmouth	Pizzey	Brit. sh	915	Gilman & Co	London
Fearless		Amr. sh		Mackenzie & Co	
J. R. Worcester	Cawes	Brit. sh	844	Frazar & Co	
Jan Peter	Molsen	Ger. bk	339	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Jurgen	Wendt	Ger. bk	260	Chapman, King & Co	
Lauderdale	True	Brit. bk	850	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Lydia	Youngsen	Brit. bk	376	Mackenzie & Co	
Red Riding Hood	Robertson	Brit. sh	720	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sir Lancelot	Felgate	Brit. sh	889	Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
Thermopylæ	Kemball	Brit. sh	247	Adamson, Bell & Co	London

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 19th June, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adella	Simpson	Brit. bk	384	Captain	
Ambassador	Brohn	Brit. sh	692	Simons, Evers & Co	
Benefactore	Hayden	Amr. bk	596	M. Helmann & Co	
Chusan	Hills	Brit. sh	817	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Deognum	Barlow	Brit. sh	447	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Hamburg	Kröge	Ger. bk	300	Schmitt	
John McKean	Taylor	Brit. sch	198	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
Harrington	McKenzie	Brit. bk	567	Hudson, Malcolm & Co	
John Rennie	Nicholson	Brit. sh	848	Captain	
Marianne	Bardelaire	Fren. bk	468	Order	
Maury	Saball	Ger. bk	330	Chinese	
Samuel Reed	White	Amr. sh	652	Smith, Baker & Co	
Wilhelmine Koch	Koch	Rus. bk	320	Captain	

MANILA.

In port on 6th July, 1874.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Aniboto		Span. str	918	O. Gurydondo & Co	
Canopus		Ger. bk	367	Smith, Bell & Co	
Carmelita		Ger. bk	421	Russell & Sturgis	
Derwent		Brit. bk	509	Smith, Bell & Co	
Flores de Maria		Span. bk	248	F. Reyes	
Frida		Dan. sh	873	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Fortune		Amr. sh	1036	Russell & Sturgis	
Grand Master		Brit. bk	553	Order	
Janet Ferguson		Brit. sh	581	Ker & Co	
Leon		Span. str	700	Cucullu & Co	
Ludovic Charles		Fren. sh	480	Russell & Sturgis	
Maitland		Brit. bk	712	Russell & Sturgis	
Maria y Vicenta		Span. bk	384	F. Munoz	
Mountain Laurel		Brit. bk	690	Ker & Co	
Muliah		Amr. sh	857	Ker & Co	
Nueva Damasto		Span. bk	433	Aguirre & Co	
Richard Busteed		Amr. sh	883	Smith, Bell & Co	
Trinidad		Span. bk	341	Cucullu & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia		Span. bg	261	R. Henlle	
Westminster		Brit. sh	149	Peele, Hubbell & Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	En route to England
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Formosa
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Hongkong
Flamer	Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Amoy
Hart	double sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comdr. T. H. Cope	Singapore
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Nagasaki
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Kobe
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Foochow
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Nagasaki
Modeste	Steam Corvette	14	350	Capt. M. J. Thomson	En route to Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Pau	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	5	60	—	
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. A. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Bolitho	Hongkong
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	150	Captain St. John	Kobe
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woolcombe	Yokohama
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Nagasaki

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Anh. gun-boat	250		O'Sullivan
Patino	Spanish cor.	1200		Zemento de Mario
Rance	French trans.	1901		Lambal
Vladimir	Russian cor.	1095		Novoselsky

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Linda		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

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